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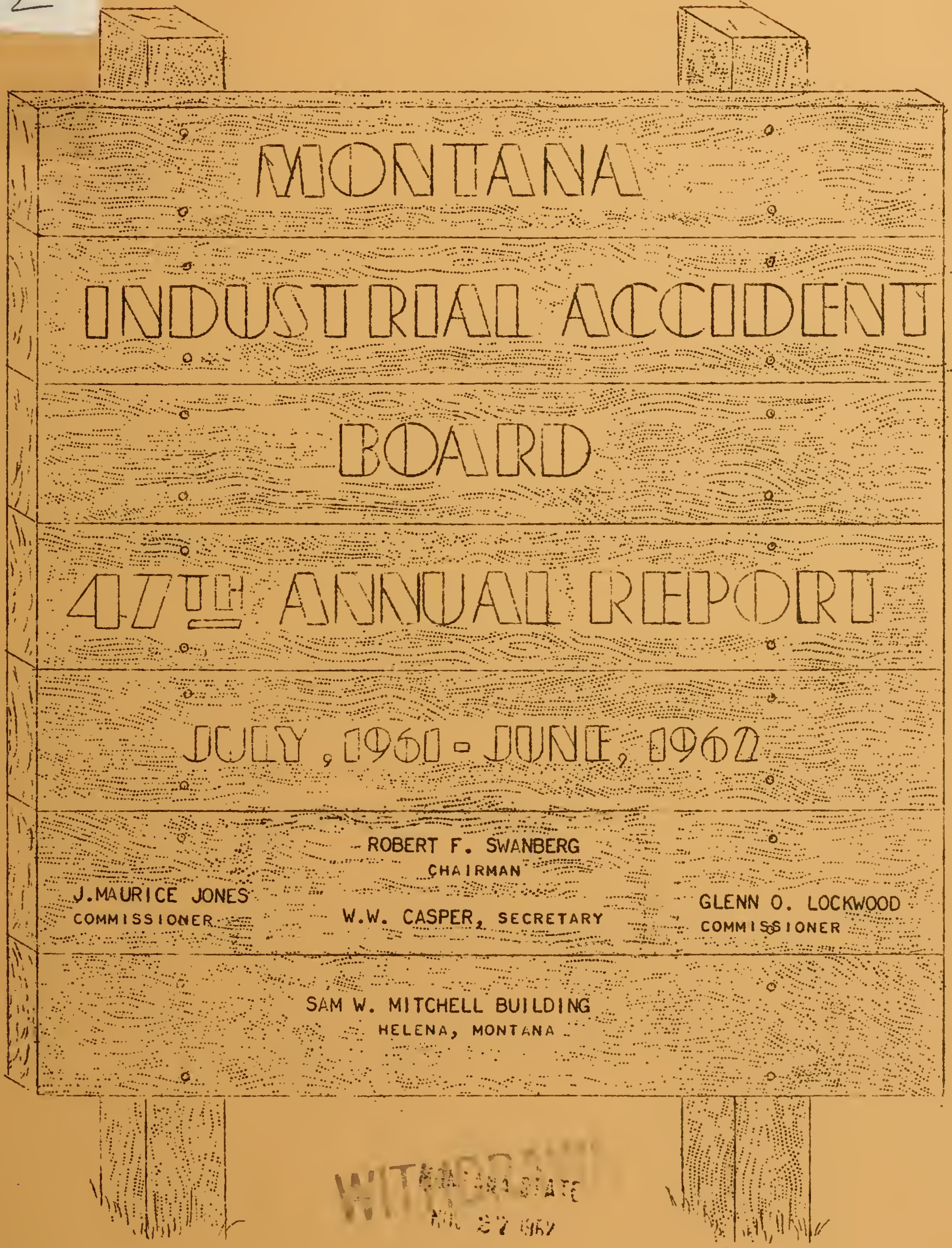

MONTANA
INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT
BOARD
47TH ANNUAL REPORT
JULY, 1961 - JUNE, 1962

ROBERT F. SWANBERG
CHAIRMAN

J. MAURICE JONES
COMMISSIONER

W. W. CASPER, SECRETARY

GLENN O. LOCKWOOD
COMMISSIONER

SAM W. MITCHELL BUILDING
HELENA, MONTANA

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Department of Safety 28

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ROBERT F. SWANBERG
CHAIRMAN
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ACCOUNTANT
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SAFETY SUPERVISOR
MARGARET CONDON
CLAIMS SUPERVISOR
L. R. BENTON
UNDERWRITER
G. J. HAUSKEN
STATISTICS

STATE OF MONTANA
INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD
HELENA, MONTANA

September 21, 1962

Honorable Tim Babcock

Governor

Dear Governor Babcock:

Pursuant to Section 92-842, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947, we are transmitting herewith the forty-seventh annual report of the Industrial Accident Board.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Robert F. Swanberg
Chairman

/s/ J. Maurice Jones
Commissioner

/s/ Glenn O. Lockwood
Commissioner

ATTEST:

Secretary

The activities of the Montana Industrial Accident Board during the 47th year of operation are described in the following summary and by the use of statistical tables.

The membership of the Industrial Accident Board consisted of Robert F. Swanberg, Chairman; Maurice Jones, Commissioner of Labor and Industry and ex-officio member of the Board; and Glenn O. Lockwood, Director of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and ex-officio member of the Board.

The duties of the Industrial Accident Board are the administration of the Montana Workmen's Compensation Act, the administration of the Montana Occupational Disease Law, the administration of the Silicosis Benefit Program and the administration of the Volunteer Firemen's Compensation Act.

PLAN I

Table I summarizes the general activity of the self-insured employers enrolled under Plan I of the Workmen's Compensation Act during the 47th fiscal year.

There were 89 employers enrolled under Plan I. Accidents reported by these employers were up about 19% over the 46th year and claims for compensation filed were up about 18%.

Paid benefits were down 14% for compensation benefits and up 37% for hospital, medical and burial benefits. The increase in hospital, medical and burial benefits is due in part to the inclusion of expenses previously covered by a hospital contract and consequently were not available for previous reports.

There was no significant change in the number of Occupational Disease cases filed.

Table I

Plan I

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY
July, 1960 - June, 1962

	1960-61	1961-62
Number of employers enrolled	85	89
Gross annual payroll	$102,371,500.00	$108,905,200.00
Number of accidents reported	2,042	2,430
Number of claims filed	482	570
Occupational Disease cases reported	16	17
Compensation benefits paid	$793,265.72	$678,265.72
Hospital, medical & burial benefits paid	$253,149.86	$347,483.98
Second Injury Fund contributions	$ 1,500.00	-0-
Plan I administrative assessment	$ 20,474.30	$ 21,780.50

PLAN II

Table II summarizes the general activity of employers enrolled under Plan II of the Workmen's Compensation Act during the 47th fiscal year. There was an 11% increase in the number of employers carrying their insurance under Plan II during this period. Plan II showed the greatest change in the total number of employers enrolled.

The total number of accidents reported by Plan II employers was 12% more than the total reported for the 46th year and the total number of claims for compensation filed was 14% more than the total number of Plan II claims filed in the 46th year.

Paid compensation benefits were up 15% and hospital, medical, and burial benefits were up 25% over the total paid during the 46th year.

There was little change in the number of occupational disease cases filed.

It should be noted that the total benefits paid represent payments on all open cases regardless of the year in which the injury occurred and made during the fiscal year.

Table II

Plan II

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY
July, 1960 - June, 1962

	1960-61	1961-62
Number of employers enrolled	5,193	5,800
Gross annual premium	$2,685,065.00	$2,976,732.00
Number of accidents reported	8,106	9,113
Number of claims filed	1,203	1,375
Occupational Disease cases reported	4	5
Compensation benefits paid	$947,474.99	$1,092,441.61
Hospital, medical & burial benefits paid	$504,270.27	$634,849.23
Second Injury Fund contributions	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,000.00
Plan II administrative assessments	$ 80,551.96	89,301.96

PLAN III

Table III summarizes the general activity of employers enrolled under Plan III of the Workmen's Compensation Act for the 47th fiscal year.

As of June 30, 1961 there was a total of 7,296 employers enrolled under Plan III.

The total number of accidents reported by Plan III employers was 11% less than the total reported for the 46th year. The total number of claims filed, however, was about 8% more than the total number of claims filed for the 46th year.

Premiums paid during the 47th year were almost 16% less than the total premiums paid during the 46th year.

Paid compensation benefits for the 47th year were 4% less than the previous year, hospital and medical benefits paid were up about 10% over the total hospital and medical benefits paid during the 46th year.

Incurred premiums and incurred liability are not yet available and will be published in the annual financial statement. Premiums and benefits paid represent only the cash business recorded during the year regardless of the year incurred.

Occupational disease cases filed under the Occupational Disease Act does not reflect any great activity again this year.

Tables and text on specific subjects as they pertain to the state fund or as they compare with Plan I and II will be found on the following pages.

Table III

Plan III

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY
July, 1960 - June, 1962

	1960-61	1961-62
Number of employers enrolled	7,288	7,296
Paid premium	$4,691,516.82	$3,946,761.83
Number of accidents reported	9,721	8,610
Number of claims filed	1,420	1,308
Occupational Disease cases reported	18	11
Compensation benefits paid	$2,201,286.13	$2,298,281.31
Hospital, medical and burial benefits paid	$864,402.41	$945,443.80
Second injury fund contributions	$ 3,500.00	$ 2,500.00
Plan III administrative assessment	$281,977.86	$281,491.01

Table IV shows a ten year comparison of the number of firms enrolled under the three plans of coverage of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Table V shows a five year comparison of the number of accidents reported and the number of claims filed by each of the plans of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Table IV

COMPARISON OF NEW FIRMS OVER TEN FISCAL YEARS
(Net Increase Each Year Over Previous Years)

Fiscal Year	Plan I	Plan II	Plan III	Total
1952-53	7	-46	561	522
1953-54	4	-109	336	231
1954-55	3	213	743	959
1955-56	-2	25	511	534
1956-57	5	-600	645	50
1957-58	10	469	-355	124
1958-59	-3	110	-364	-257
1959-60	2	287	-857	-568
1960-61	5	353	-160	198
1961-62	4	606	8	619

NUMBER OF FIRMS CARRYING WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE
(Ten Year Comparison)

1952-53	61	4,445	6,789	11,295
1953-54	65	4,336	7,125	11,526
1954-55	68	4,549	7,868	12,485
1955-56	66	4,574	8,379	13,019
1956-57	71	3,974	9,024	13,069
1957-58	81	4,443	8,669	13,193
1958-59	78	4,553	8,305	12,936
1959-60	80	4,840	7,448	12,368
1960-61	85	5,193	7,288	12,566
1961-62	89	5,800	7,296	13,185

Table V

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS & CLAIMS FILED BY PLAN
(Five Year Comparison)

	Plan I		Plan II		Plan III			
Year	Accidents	Claims	Accidents	Claims	Accidents	Claims	Accidents	Clms
43	1,933	647	6,450	930	10,389	1,068	18,862	3,184
44	2,033	567	7,162	1,030	10,314	1,686	19,509	3,283
45	2,179	461	7,934	1,190	10,195	1,546	20,308	3,197
46	2,042	482	8,106	1,203	9,721	1,420	19,869	3,105
47	2,430	570	9,113	1,375	8,610	1,308	20,153	3,253

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD ADMINISTRATIVE INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS

During the 47th year of the Workmen's Compensation Act, a total of $418,082.54 was spent in the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act by the Industrial Accident Board. This is an increase of $42,745.84 in administrative cost over the 46th year.

The cost of the administration of the act is borne by the assessment on self insured employers, insurance carriers, and the Industrial Insurance Fund. The maximum assessment provided for is as follows:

Plan I	.02%	of the gross annual payroll
Plan II	3.25%	of the direct annual premium written
Plan III	10.00%	of the net premium income of the Industrial Insurance Fund

Assessments for the Administrative Expense for the 47th year were as follows:

Plan I	$ 21,780.50
Plan II	89,301.96
Plan III	281,491.01
Boiler Inspection	21,331.30
Occupational Disease	3,672.00
	$417,576.77

Disbursements necessary to administer the Workmen's Compensation Act are charged to the plan causing the disbursements. Disbursements for the 47th year were as follows:

Plan I	$ 28,178.05
Plan II	76,066.21
Plan III	289,567.13
Boiler Inspection	21,803.05
Occupational Disease	891.20
	$418,082.54

Table VI shows the income and disbursements of the Industrial Administrative Fund by plan for the 47th year.

Table VII shows the percentage of the cost of operating the Industrial Accident Board attributable to each plan.

TABLE VI

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD ADMINISTRATIVE INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS

Income	Plan I	Plan II	Plan III	Boiler	O. D.	Total
Amount	$21,780.50	$89,301.96	$281,491.01	$21,220.30	$3,672.00	$417,576.77
Assessment %	.02% (1)	3.00% (2)	6.00%			
Max. Assessment % Allowable	.02%	3.25%	10.00%			
Disbursements: Amount	28,178.05	76,066.21	289,567.03	21,803.05	891.20	418,082.54
% of Assessment	129.37%	85.17%	102.86%	102.21%	24.27%	100.12%

(1) % of payroll
(2) % of premium

TABLE VII

COST OF OPERATING THE INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD (By Plans)

PLAN	PERCENTAGE
Plan I	6.73
Plan II	18.19
Plan III	69.26
Boiler Inspection	5.21
Occupational Disease	.61
	100.00%

TableVIIIshows the premium income and disbursements for benefits of the Industrial Insurance Fund for the past 5 fiscal year.

TABLE VIII

INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS
(43rd to 47th Year)

Year	Income	Disbursements
43rd	$ 3,755,667.59	$ 3,172,780.73
44th	4,557,683.00	3,371,903.35
45th	4,704,144.17	3,249,652.73
46th	4,691,516.82	4,266,762.95
47th	3,946,790.19	4,310,525.70
Total	$ 21,655,801.77	$ 18,371,625.46

INVESTMENTS

The book value of the investments of the Fund as of June 30, 1962 was $9,977,000.00 in U. S. Government bonds and $379,390.94 in mortgage loans for a total invested of $10,356,390.94, a total of $614,851.15 less than the past fiscal year.

Table IX shows the premium income and disbursements of the Industrial Insurance Fund for the past year.

TABLE IX

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE FUND
(Income and Disbursements)

INCOME:		DISBURSEMENTS:	
		Compensation:	
Premium Income	$3,946,761.83	Temporary Partial	$ 19,481.04
Penalties	248.16	Temporary Total	559,146.89
Auditors Assessments	15,387.10	Permanent Partial	1,238,195.59
Recoveries	22,686.03	Permanent Total	97,311.71
Interest on Bonds	310,301.00	Fatal	384,146.08
Int. on Mortgage Loans	15,141.58		
		Total Compensation	$2,298,281.31
		Medical and Hospital	
		Hospital	382,762.01
		Doctors	499,322.50
		Nurses	13,824.65
		Ambulance	4,071.53
		Drugs	23,745.94
		Ext. Medical	2,087.50
		Ext. Legal	8,274.17
		Miscellaneous	145.50
		Burial	11,210.00
		Total Medical & Hospital	945,443.80
		Second Injury Fund	2,500.00
		Industrial Administrative Assessment	281,491.01
		Refund to Participants	1,340,037.80
Total Income	$4,310,525.70	Total Disbursements	$4,867,753.92

SECOND INJURY FUND

The following tables show the status of the Second Injury Fund as of June 30, 1962

Table X

SECOND INJURY FUND
(Income and Disbursements, 47th year)

Cash Balance June 30, 1961	$29,354.81
Income	4,000.00
	$33,354.81
Disbursements	4,603.50
Cash Balance June 30, 1962	$28,751.31

****

Table XI

SECOND INJURY FUND
(Balance Sheet June 30, 1962)

ASSETS:		LIABILITIES:	
Cash Balance June 30, 1962	$28,751.32	Claims Unpaid	$12,796.00
		ACCOUNTS PAYABLE:	
		Industrial Insurance Fund	10,000.00
		Interest	75.00
		Surplus	5,880.31
Total Assets	$28,751.31	Total Liability	$28,751.31

****

Contributions to the Second Injury Fund were made on 2 cases under Plan II and 6 cases under Plan III for a total of eight cases during the 47th year.

PREMIUM RATES

Rate changes effective July 1, 1962 were made in approximately 8% of the premium rates of the Industrial Insurance Fund. About 65% of the changes were increases and 35% were decreases. Although the majority of the rate changes were increases, the total number of changes was only about one third of the total changed a year ago when changes were made in about 25% of the premium rates and 66% of the changes were decreases.

The general rate structure appears to be fairly comparable with the rates charged by private carriers. Increases in benefits, medical and hospital costs have shown their effect in the loss experience of the fund and even though the total number of claims reported were down about 8%, incurred liability was up about 36%. As a result, extensive rate changes were not possible even though experience refunds were somewhat higher at the end of the preceding fiscal year.

REFUNDS TO PARTICIPANTS

Experience refunds to participants to the Industrial Insurance Fund totaling $1,317,847.93 were paid or allowed as credits to approximately 4,400 employers. A year ago, refunds totaling $942,020.54 were made to 4,700 employers and two years ago refunds were made to approximately 3,800 employers and totaled $665,018.95.

CLAIMS

The claims department processed 8,613 accidents and 1,308 new claims during the 47th year and issued some 38,000 warrants in payment of compensation and medical benefits. In addition to the 1,308 new claims, 466 claims were reopened.

Incurred liability as of June 30, 1962 showed a 38% gain in compensation and a 23% gain in medical liability or an overall gain of 36%. Liability on reopened claims constituted roughly 16% of the total incurred claims.

The estimated unpaid liability on incurred claims was $4,593,155.10 as of June 30, 1962. This total is $375,063.00 more than the June 30, 1961 total or an 8.9% increase.

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE CLAIMS

A total of 11 occupational disease cases were reported to the Board during the year and a total of $64.00 was paid in compensation benefits and $3,162.95 was paid in hospital and medical benefits. The estimated unpaid liability on occupational disease cases was $3,641.60 as of June 30, 1962.

SILICOSIS BENEFITS

The legislative assembly of 1961 enacted chapter 225 which transferred the silicosis benefit program from the State Department of Public Welfare to the Industrial Accident Board. All applications for the benefits of Title 71 R.C.M. 1947 were handled by the Industrial Accident Board after July 1, 1961.

Applicants have been given a thorough pulmonary examination by physicians qualified to diagnose and treat diseases of the lungs. Reports of the medical examination have been given to each applicant after the examination. The transfer of the program occasioned no interruption or delay in payment of monthly benefits. No additional personnel have been employed by the Board to administer it.

The Board received 273 applications during the year. Of these 55 were found on examination to be disabled by silicosis. 157 were found to be disabled by other causes such as heart disease, emphysema and arthritis. The remainder were found not to be disabled by silicosis or any other disease. 63 recipients died during the year.

The board paid a total of $697,118.22 in benefits to silicosis claimants during the period July 1, 1961 through June 30, 1962. Medical examinations totaled $15,044.71, and a total of $8,972.05 was expended in administrative costs.

The total number of claimants remained fairly static through the year with an average of about 765 claimants per month.

ACCIDENTS REPORTED

A total of 20,153 accidents were reported to the Industrial Accident Board by the three plans of the Workmen's Compensation Act during the 47th year. This is an increase of 1.4% over the total reported for the 46th year. Plan I showed an increase of 1.9%; Plan II an increase of 12.4%; and Plan III showed an 11.4% decrease.

A total of 53 deaths were reported to the Board during the 47th year, 4 more than the total reported for the 46th year. Mineral Extraction, Construction and Government were the major industrial divisions showing the greatest increase in fatalities. Fatalities in Mineral Extraction were just double with a total of 10 deaths reported in the 47th year as compared to 5 deaths reported in the 46th year. General Construction showed the greatest increase with 8 more deaths reported than the total reported in the 46th year. Logging fatalities were cut in half this year with a total of 3 deaths reported compared with a total of 6 deaths reported a year ago.

An air tragedy that took the lives of three state officials accounted for the increase in governmental agencies and for most of the increase in fatalities as a whole.

Statistical tables of the various accident cause factors will be found on the following pages.

Table XII

FATALITIES BY INDUSTRY

July 1961 - June 1962

	Plan I	Plan II	Plan III	Total
AGRICULTURE & AGRICULTURAL SERVICES			1	1
Crop Dusting			1	1
MINERAL EXTRACTION	7	2	1	10
Copper Mining	7			7
Gold & Silver Mining			1	1
Oil & Gas Field Services		2		2
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	1	9	4	14
General Construction (Not Building)		9	1	10
Road and Street Construction			2	2
Special Trade Contractors	1	1		2
MANUFACTURING	4	2	2	8
Sugar Refining	1			1
Dairy Products			1	1
Logging	2		1	3
Sawmilling	1	1		2
Printing and Publishing			1	1
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, & UTILITIES	1	2	2	5
Trucking		2	2	4
Electric & Gas Utilities	1			1
TRADE		4	1	5
Wholesale Trade		1	1	2
Electrical Goods		1		1
Building Material Dealers			1	1
Retail Trade		3		3
Hardware & Farm Equipment		1		1
Automobile Dealers		1		1
Grain & Feed Dealers		1		1
SERVICE			1	1
Protective Service			1	1
GOVERNMENT			9	9
State			5	5
Executive			2	2
Department of Agriculture			1	1
Fish & Game			1	1
Street & Roads			1	1
Local			4	4
Police Protection			1	1
Education			1	1
Street and Roads			2	2
Total	13	19	21	53

Table XIII

PRIME CAUSE OF DEATH BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

	Plan I	Plan II	Plan III	Total
AGRICULTURE & AGRICULTURAL SERVICES			1	1
Airplane Crash			1	1
MINERAL EXTRACTION	7	2	1	10
Automobile Accident		1		1
Crushed by Cage	1		1	2
Fall of Ground	1			1
Falling Timber	1			1
Heart Attack	2			2
Run-over by Vehicle			1	1
Struck by Ore Car	2			2
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	1	9	4	14
Auto or Truck Accident	1	3		4
Cave-in of Excavation			1	1
Electrocution		1		1
Fall From Elevation		2		2
Heart Attack		2	1	3
Overturning Equipment		1	1	2
Truck - Train Collision			1	1
MANUFACTURING	4	1	3	8
Automobile Accident			1	1
Caught in Equipment		1	1	2
Falling Log From Truck	1			1
Heart Attack	2			2
Saw-carriage Accident	1			1
Truck Over-turning			1	1
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, & UTILITIES	1	2	2	5
Equipment Failure		1		1
Truck Collision			1	1
Truck Over-turning		1	1	2
Truck-Train Colision	1			1
TRADE		4	1	5
Automobile Collision		1		1
Crushed Beneath Car		1		1
Heart Attack		1	1	2
Truck-Car Accident		1		1
SERVICE			1	1
Protective Service			1	1
GOVERNMENT			9	9
Airplane Crash			4	4
Auto-Accident			1	1
Auto-Truck Collision			1	1
Heart Attack			3	3
Total	13	19	21	53

Table XIV

Time-Loss and no Time-Loss Injuries
By Industrial Classifications

All Industries

July 1961 - June 1962

Industry	Total	Lost-Time Injuries	No Lost-Time Injuries	Undetermined
AGRICULTURE & AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	672	266	395	11
Agriculture	553	229	314	10
Agricultural Services, Hunting & Trapping	109	34	74	1
Forestry	10	3	7	
MINERAL EXTRACTION	1,334	575	716	43
Metal Mining	510	288	192	30
Iron Ores				
Copper Ores	215	194	16	5
Lead & Zinc	4	1	1	2
Gold & Silver	131	67	46	18
Bauxite and Other Aluminum	1			1
Ferroalloy Ores (Manganese, Tungston)	28	3	21	4
Metal Mining Services (Stripping, Strip Mining)	123	42	81	
Miscellaneous Metal Ores (Mercury, Titanium, Uranium)	8	2	6	
Bituminous Coal and Lignite Mining	37	20	16	1
Bituminous Coal	37	20	16	1
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	502	212	280	10
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas Production	60	18	41	1
Oil and Gas Field Services	442	194	239	9
Mining and Quarrying of Nonmetallic Minerals, Except Fuels	285	59	224	2
Dimension Stone (Blocks, Slabs)	21	7	14	
Crushed and Broken Stone Including Riprap	3	3		
Sand and Gravel	37	25	12	
Chemical and Fertilizer Mineral Mining	129	8	120	1
Nonmetallic Minerals Services	1		1	
Miscellaneous Nonmetallic Minerals	94	29	64	1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	3,959	1,030	2,831	98
Building Construction - General Contractors	1,132	331	784	17
General Building Contractors	1,132	331	784	17
Construction Other Than Bldg. Constr. - Gen, Contr,	1,480	400	1,041	39
Highway and Street Construction	577	158	410	9
Heavy Construction, Except Highway & Street	903	242	631	30
Construction - Special Trade Contractors	1,347	299	1,006	42
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	282	60	215	7
Painting, Paper Hanging and Decorating	67	29	35	3
Electrical Work	238	54	180	4
Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting and Plastering	107	35	71	2
Carpentering and Wood Flooring	3	1	1	1
Concrete Work (Does Not Include Streets, Roads, & Sidewalks, Except on Residential Property)	30	13	16	1
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work	142	37	103	2
Water Well Drilling	18	6	12	
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractor (Structural Steel, Wrecking, Demolition)	460	64	373	22
MANUFACTURING	5,327	1,747	3,495	85
Food and Kindred Products	1,180	296	872	12
Meat Products	341	95	242	4
Dairy Products	225	44	178	3
Canning & Preserving Fruits and Vegetables	38	13	24	1
Grain Mill Products (Flour, Feeds, Cereal)	117	29	87	1
Bakery Products	100	25	73	2
Sugar	203	49	154	
Confectionery & Related Products				
Beverage Industries	133	28	104	1
Miscellaneous Food Preparation & Kindred Products (Grease, Tallow, Manufactured Ice)	23	13	10	
Textile Products	4		4	
Lumber & Wood Products, Except Furniture	2,991	1,145	1,787	59

Table XIV Cont'd.

Time-Loss and No Time-Loss Injuries
By Industrial Classifications

All Industries

July 1961 - June 1962

Industry	Total	Lost-Time Injuries	No Lost-Time Injuries	Undetermined
MANUFACTURING - cont.				
Logging Camps & Logging Contractors	836	428	377	31
Sawmills & Planing Mills	1,598	584	994	20
Mill Work, Veneer, Plywood, Prefab Structural Wood Products	502	99	395	8
Miscellaneous Wood Products (Preserving, Treating, Shaping)	55	34	21	
Furniture and Fixtures	5	2	3	
Paper and Allied Products	119	14	105	
Pulp Mills	5	2	3	
Paper Mills, Building Paper Mills	114	12	102	
Building Paper and Building Board Mills				
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Industries	95	7	84	4
Chemicals & Allied Products	89	7	79	3
Petroleum Refining & Related Industries	181	35	146	
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics Products	3	2	1	
Stone Glass & Clay Products	245	78	165	2
Primary Metal Industries	147	104	40	3
Fabricated Metal Products Except Ordnance, Machine, and Transportation Equipment	144	30	112	2
Machinery, Except Electrical	68	12	56	
Machinery, Electrical				
Transportation Equipment	34	9	25	
Professional, Optical, Scientific Goods	6	1	5	
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	16	5	11	
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, & UTILITIES	1,138	321	798	19
Railroad Transportation	15	4	11	
Railroads	8	2	6	
Railway Express Service	7	2	5	
Local & Suburban Transit & Interurban Pass Trans.	43	15	28	
Local Suburban Passenger Transportation	1		1	
Taxi-Cabs	23	12	11	
Inter-city & Rural Highway Transportation	16	2	14	
School Buses				
Terminal & Joint Terminal Maintenance Facilities For Motor Vehicle Passenger Transportation	3	1	2	
Motor Freight Transportation & Warehousing	704	231	461	12
Trucking, Local & Long Distance	683	225	446	12
Public Warehousing (Food Lockers, Farm Products, & Household Goods)	20	6	14	
Terminal & Joint Terminal Maintenance Facilities for Motor Freight Transportation	1		1	
Water Transportation	2	1	1	
Transportation by Air	37	6	31	
Air Transportation, Certified Carriers	14	5	9	
Air Transportation, Non-Certified Carriers	23	1	22	
Pipeline Transportation	7	1	6	
Transportation Services	2		2	
Communications	107	17	90	
Telephone & Telegraph Communications	90	15	75	
Radio Broadcasting & Television	17	2	15	
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	221	46	168	7
Electric Companies & Systems (Generation, Transmission, Distribution)	71	10	59	2
Gas Companies & Systems (Transmission, Storage, Distribution)	13	1	12	
Combination Companies & Systems, Electric & Gas	79	14	65	
Water Supply	1	1		
Sanitary Services	16	6	8	2
Steam Companies & Systems				
Irrigation Systems	41	14	24	3

Table XIV Cont'd.

Time-Loss and No Time-Loss Injuries
By Industrial Classifications

All Industries

July 1961 - June 30, 1962

Industry	Total	Lost-Time Injuries	No Lost-Time Injuries	Undetermined
Trade	4,213	1,017	3,127	69
Wholesale Trade	674	155	504	15
Motor Vehicles & Automobile Equipment (Wholesale, New & Used Vehicles, Parts & Garage Equipment)	51	7	43	1
Drugs, Chemicals & Allied Products (Sundries, Hospital, Paints, Insecticides)	16	2	14	
Dry Goods & Apparel	3	1	2	
Groceries & Related Products	123	38	83	2
Farm Prod., Raw Materials (Hides, Wool, Grain, Grain Elevators)	123	28	92	3
Electrical Goods	9	3	6	
Hardware, Plumbing & Heating Supplies	46	7	38	1
Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	36	10	26	
Miscellaneous Wholesalers (Coal, Metals, Petroleum Bulk Plants, Beer, Liquors, Paper, Const. Materials, Furniture)	267	59	200	8
Retail Trade - Bldg. Materials, Hdwre, Farm Equip.	716	153	558	5
Lumber & Other Bldg Materials Dealers	201	50	150	1
Heating & Plumbing Equipment Dealers				
Paint, Glass & Wall Paper Stores	53	8	45	
Electrical Supply Stores	2	1	1	
Hardware & Farm Equipment (Tractors, Equipment, General Hardware)	318	65	252	1
Machinery & Equipment Dealers Including Service & Repair	142	29	110	3
Retail Trade - General Merchandise	293	55	220	18
Department Stores	180	29	135	16
Mail Order Houses	22	4	18	
Limited Price Variety Stores (5 & 10)	75	12	61	2
Miscellaneous General Merchandise Stores (Dry Goods, Apparel, Limited Housewares & Home Furnishing)	16	10	6	
Retail Trade - Food	643	140	489	14
Grocery Stores	581	127	444	10
Meat & Fish Markets	42	5	34	3
Dairy Product Stores	2	1	1	
Candy, Nut, & Confectionery Stores	3	2	1	
Retail Bakeries	15	5	9	1
Retail Trade - Auto. Dealers & Gas Service Stations	1,172	289	873	10
Motor Vehicle Dealers (New & Used Cars)	726	161	559	6
Tire, Battery & Accessory Dealers	114	32	82	
Gasoline Service Stations	316	92	220	4
Miscellaneous Aircraft, Marine & Auto Dealers	16	4	12	
Retail Trade - Apparel & Accessories	40	11	28	1
Mens' & Boys' Clothing & Furnishing Stores	3		3	
Womens' Ready-To-Wear Stores	15	6	9	
Family Clothing Stores	11	2	8	1
Shoe Stores	7	2	5	
Miscellaneous Apparel & Accessory Stores	4	1	3	
Retail Trade - Furniture, Home Furnishing & Equip.	128	30	97	1
Furniture, Home Furnishings & Equipment Stores	90	21	68	1
Household Appliance Stores	34	8	26	
Radio, T. V. & Music Stores	4	1	3	
Retail Trade - Eating & Drinking Places	437	158	275	4
Retail Trade - Miscellaneous Stores	110	26	83	1
Drug Stores & Propriety Stores	23	4	19	
Antique Stores & Secondhand Stores	2	2		
Book & Stationery Stores	8	3	5	
Sporting Goods Stores & Bicycle Shops	4	1	3	
Farm & Garden Supply Stores	40	9	31	
Jewelry Stores	2		1	1
Fuel & Ice Dealers				
Retail Stores N. O. C. (Florists, News, Cameras)	31	7	24	

TABLE XIV CONT'D.

TIME-LOSS AND NO TIME-LOSS INJURIES
BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS

ALL INDUSTRIES

JULY 1961 - JUNE 1962

INDUSTRY	TOTAL	LOST-TIME INJURIES	NO LOST-TIME INJURIES	UNDETERMINED
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	130	39	88	3
Banking	38	6	31	1
Credit Agencies Other Than Banks	7	1	6	
Insurance Carriers	17	6	10	1
Insurance Agents, Brokers & Service	13	4	9	
Combinations of Real Estate, Ins., Loans, Etc,	2	1	1	
Real Estatee	53	21	31	1
SERVICES	1,390	370	991	29
Hotels, Rooming Houses, Camps, Other Lodging Places	259	70	185	4
Hotels, Tourist Courts & Motels	244	66	174	4
Trailer Parks & Camps	14	3	11	
Organization Hotels, Lodging Houses, (On Membership Basis)	1	1		
Personal Services	99	32	66	1
Launderies, Laundry Serv., Cleaning, Dyeing Plants	95	30	64	1
Photographic Studios Including Commercial Photography				
Beauty Shops & Barber Shops	1	1		
Shoe Repair Shops, Shoe Shine Parlors, Hat Cleaning				
Funeral Services, Creamatories	2	1	1	
Miscellaneous Personal Services	1		1	
Miscellaneous Business Services	62	17	44	1
Automobile Repair, Auto Services & Garages	211	41	166	4
Miscellaneous Repair Services	91	21	70	
Motion Pictures	8	5	3	
Amusement, Recreation Services Except Motion Picture	107	30	74	3
Medical & Other Health Services	416	108	295	13
Offices of Physicians, Surgeons & Dentists	10	1	9	
Hospitals	366	90	263	13
Health & Allied Services, N. E. C. (Rest Homes)	40	17	23	
Educational Services	15	5	10	
Nonprofit Membership Organizations	100	36	61	3
Miscellaneous Services	22	5	17	
GOVERNMENT	1,982	620	1,275	87
State	749	237	473	39
Montana Highway Patrol	41	11	30	
Corrections, Dept. of (Including State Prisons, Corrective Institutions, Youth Authority, Etc.)	37	10	22	5
Education, Dept. of (Including University, State Colleges, Special Schools, Etc,	163	36	122	5
State Hospitals, Board of Health	145	52	72	21
Fish & Game Department	42	8	33	1
Natural Resources, Forestry, Water Conservation Bd.	23	7	16	
Public Works, Dept. of (Including Highways, Parks, Shop & Central Department)	224	83	138	3
Other State Agencies	74	30	40	4
Local	1,233	383	802	48
Police Protection	114	39	73	2
Fire Protection	67	20	46	1
Education	336	104	222	10
Park & Recreation	37	9	26	2
Water Supply Service	63	16	42	5
Sanitary Services	69	24	45	
Road, Street, Public Works, Including Shops	353	100	235	18
Hospitals	41	13	24	4
Other Local Government	153	58	89	6
Industry Not Reported or Non-Classifiable	8	2	6	
TOTAL	20,153	5,987	13,722	444

TABLE XV

ACCIDENT TYPE
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

ALL INDUSTRIES
JULY 1961 - JUNE 1962

ACCIDENT TYPE	PER CENT	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE & AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	MINERAL EXTRACTION	CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION & UTILITIES	TRADE	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT	NOT GIVEN
STRUCK BY OR STRIKING AGAINST	39.7	8,034	273	546	1,546	2,337	389	1,733	40	506	659	5
CAUGHT IN, ON, OR BETWEEN	6.9	1,395	42	170	227	441	73	237	8	103	93	1
FALLS AND / OR SLIPS	22.2	4,468	186	237	827	1,077	304	875	43	302	615	2
INVOLVING MOVING MOTOR VEHICLES	2.2	444	11	32	111	71	63	66	8	12	70	
STRAIN OR OVER-EXERTION	13.7	2,759	81	111	433	617	177	786	25	230	299	
CONTACT WITH TEMPERATURE EXTREMES	3.2	645	13	56	191	151	17	103		74	40	
INHALATION, ABSORPTION, SWALLOWING	2.0	409	10	47	77	113	19	81		31	31	
CONTACT WITH ELECTRICAL CURRENT	.2	49		3	17	13	3	8		2	3	
EXPLOSION, FLASH-BACK, ETC.	.7	132	1	28	25	26	5	28	1	9	9	
FOREIGN BODY IN EYE	7.1	1,419	27	86	425	399	59	243		84	96	
HEART ATTACK, HEART DISEASE OR STRAIN	.3	53		3	10	11	2	6	2	5	14	
OTHER AND NOT STATED	1.7	346	28	15	70	71	27	47	3	32	53	—
TOTAL:	100.0	20,153	672	1,334	3,959	5,327	1,138	4,213	130	1,390	1,982	8
PER CENT:		100.0	3.3	6.6	19.6	26.4	5.6	20.9	.6	6.9	9.8	

Table XVII Nature of Injury By Major Industry All Industries July 1961 - June 1962	Per Cent	Total	Agriculture & Agricultural Services	Mineral Extraction	Contract Construction	Manufacturing	Transportation, Communication, & Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	Service	Government	Not Given
Amputation, Loss of, Loss of Use of	1.1	213	10	26	44	66	11	38		8	10	
Burns or Scalds	4.9	979	12	95	259	250	37	175	1	101	49	
Cuts, Lacerations, Punctures, Etc.	22.3	4,498	137	206	857	1,233	218	1,114	22	363	348	
Strains, Sprains, Dislocations	29.2	5,882	192	267	975	1,455	384	1,447	53	387	721	1
Crushing Injuries	2.8	555	10	58	121	166	29	103	5	20	43	
Fractures	7.3	1,467	77	134	308	380	91	208	12	88	168	1
Hernia	1.4	276	14	17	37	57	15	63	3	17	53	
Industrial Disease	1.3	266	14	32	53	59	16	48		16	28	
Bruises & Contusions	18.3	3,698	147	343	669	1,060	223	612	25	238	376	5
Heart Disease, Strain, Stroke, Cerebral Hemorrhage, etc.	.3	58		4	10	13	2	6	2	4	17	
Foreign Body in Eye	9.1	1,838	36	107	535	506	78	343	1	117	114	1
Other	.7	150	9	8	24	37	10	20	4	10	28	
Not Stated	1.4	273	14	37	67	45	24	36	2	21	27	
Total:	100.0	20,153	672	1,334	3,959	5,327	1,138	4,213	130	1,390	1,982	8
Per Cent:		100.0	3.3	6.6	19.6	26.4	5.6	20.9	.6	6.9	9.8	

TABLE XVIII BODY LOCATION BY MAJOR INDUSTRY ALL INDUSTRIES JULY 1961 - JUNE 1962	PER CENT	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	MINERAL EXTRACTION	CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, UTILITIES	TRADE	FINANCE, REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT	NOT GIVEN
EYES	12.1	2,447	46	161	721	669	106	439	2	150	152	1
HEAD, FACE & NECK	7.7	1,565	63	141	332	402	104	275	8	90	150	
BACK AND SPINE	18.3	3,692	132	177	612	912	229	939	28	233	429	1
TRUNK	8.2	1,645	64	139	303	420	101	272	13	98	235	
ARMS	8.2	1,640	53	111	307	462	95	314	14	118	165	1
HANDS AND WRISTS	9.7	1,960	59	106	356	552	104	449	6	163	165	
FINGERS	14.8	2,979	73	194	507	763	136	766	21	274	244	1
LEGS	8.8	1,766	81	125	274	537	107	311	15	116	197	3
FEET AND ANKLES	8.8	1,766	81	131	389	465	98	306	13	112	170	1
TOES	2.0	409	9	27	88	102	24	94	6	23	36	
BODY N. O. C. OR NOT STATED	1.4	284	11	22	70	43	34	48	4	13	39	
TOTAL:	100.0	20,153	672	1,334	3,959	5,327	1,138	4,213	130	1,390	1,982	8
PER CENT:		100.0	3.3	6.6	19.6	26.4	5.6	20.9	.6	6.9	9.8	

TABLE XIX AGENCY BY ACCIDENT TYPE ALL INDUSTRIES JULY 1961 – JUNE 1962 AGENCY	TOTAL	STRUCK BY OR STRIKING AGAINST	CAUGHT IN, ON, OR BETWEEN	SLIPS & FALLS	ACCIDENTS INVOLVING MOVING MOTOR VEHICLE	STRAIN OR OVER-EXERTION	CONTACT WITH TEMPERATURE EXTREMES	INHALATION, ABSORPTION, OR SWALLOWING	CONTACT WITH ELECTRIC CURRENT	EXPLOSION FLASH-BACK, ETC.	FOREIGN BODY IN EYE	OTHER, NOT STATED, OR UNCLASSIFIED
MACHINES	1,236	712	290	50	18	115	37		3		5	6
ELEVATORS	32	8	15	7		2						
HOISTING APPARATUS	250	133	79	14		23						1
CONVEYORS	113	28	68	9		6			1			1
VEHICLES	1,203	357	245	49	418	123	1		1	1		8
HAND TOOLS	2,667	2,311	57	39		76	173	1	1	5	3	1
CHEMICALS, HOT OR INJURIOUS SUBSTANCES	1,070	43	1	2	1	5	356	398		59	200	5
WORKING SURFACES	3,448	117	7	3,282		37	1					4
LADDERS	292	16	4	260		11	1					
CONTAINERS	1,010	290	53	18	1	631	1			15		1
TREES, LOGS, LUMBER	1,598	1,094	144	101	1	255					1	2
BOILERS, PRESSURE VESSELS	12	3	1	2		2				4		
PUMPS, PRIME MOVERS	73	44	6			22	1					
MECHANICAL POWER TRANSMISSION APPARATUS	2	2										
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS	108	19	5	1		26	6		43	6	1	1
FLYING PARTICLES, UNASSIGNED	1,221	20								2	1,198	1
ANIMALS	320	120	6	77	1	15		1			3	97
MOTION OR PRESSURE	455	4		27		419						5
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS	57	2		4			41	3		1	1	5
MISCELLANEOUS AGENCIES	4,381	2,679	413	188	3	918	27	2		39	6	106
UNCLASSIFIED, INSUFFICIENT DATA	605	32	1	338	1	73	—	4	—	—	1	155
TOTAL:	20,153	8,034	1,395	4,468	444	2,759	645	409	49	132	1,419	399

TABLE XX

NATURE OF INJURY
BY BODY LOCATION

ALL INDUSTRIES

JULY 1961 - JUNE 1962

NATURE OF INJURY	PER CENT	TOTAL	EYES	HEAD, NECK AND FACE	BACK AND SPINE	TRUNK	ARMS	HANDS AND WRIST	FINGERS	LEGS	FEET AND ANKLES	TOES	BODY N.O.C. OR NOT STATED
AMPUTATION, LOSS OF, LOSS OF USE OF	1.1	213	2	118			1	1	86	3	1	1	
BURNS AND SCALDS	4.9	979	382	140	9	26	102	154	33	51	61	1	20
CUTS, LACERATIONS, PUNCTURES, ETC.	22.3	4,498	112	638	11	46	309	928	1,655	410	351	20	18
STRAINS, SPRAINS, DISLOCATIONS	29.1	5,882	2	241	3,343	332	532	249	121	425	619	11	7
CRUSHING INJURIES	2.7	555	1	9	1	5	1	58	412	4	10	38	16
FRACTURES	7.3	1,467		70	40	271	129	138	280	125	231	179	4
HERNIA	1.4	276			4	270		1					1
INDUSTRIAL DISEASE	1.3	266	9	44	1	91	16	46	12	11	11	6	19
BRUSES AND CONTUSIONS	18.3	3,698	88	216	252	500	528	365	359	705	407	146	72
HEART DISEASE, S TRAIN, STROKE, CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE, ETC.	.3	58		5		53							
FOREIGN BODY IN EYE	9.1	1,838	1,837		1								
OTHER	.7	150	1	64	1	32	2	1	1				48
NOT STATED	1.4	273	13	20	29	19	20	19	20	32	15	7	79
TOTAL:	100.0	20,153	2,447	1,565	3,692	1,645	1,640	1,960	2,979	1,766	1,766	409	284
PER CENT:		100.0	12.1	7.7	18.3	8.2	8.2	9.7	14.8	8.8	8.8	2.0	1.4

TABLE XXII

SEX AND MARITAL STATUS
BY AGE GROUP

ALL INDUSTRIES
JULY 1961 – JUNE 1962

AGE GROUP	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL BOTH SEXES	PER CENT OF GRAND TOTAL
	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	STATUS UNKNOWN	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	STATUS		
UNDER 14	3	3							3	
14–15	19	18		1					19	.1
16–17	185	176	3	6	39	39			224	1.1
18–19	621	513	90	18	96	79	16	1	717	3.6
20–24	2,429	995	1,355	79	159	84	74	1	2,588	12.8
25–29	2,390	349	1,959	82	95	30	64	1	2,485	12.3
30–34	2,245	215	1,960	70	132	27	101	4	2,377	11.8
35–39	2,199	220	1,922	57	171	34	133	4	2,370	11.8
40–44	2,005	192	1,745	68	211	38	171	2	2,216	11.0
45–49	1,759	169	1,535	55	244	41	200	3	2,003	10.0
50–54	1,348	146	1,157	45	216	59	154	3	1,564	7.8
55–59	910	114	765	31	152	63	86	3	1,062	5.2
60–64	500	90	392	18	84	42	42		584	3.0
65–69	158	27	127	4	29	17	11	1	187	.9
70–74	69	14	53	2	16	10	6		85	.4
75 AND OVER	25	14	10	1	6	6			31	.1
AGE NOT REPORTED	1,522	273	1,037	212	116	40	69	7	1,638	8.1
TOTAL	18,387	3,523	14,110	749	1,766	609	1,127	30	20,153	100.0
PER CENT OF TOTAL	91.2	19.2	76.7	4.1	8.8	34.4	63.8	1.8	100.0	

TABLE XXIII

TIME OF INJURY

ALL INDUSTRIES

JULY 1961 - JUNE 1962

HOUR OF DAY	NUMBER	PER CENT
1 A.M.	112	.6
2	127	.6
3	124	.6
4	124	.6
5	110	.5
6	156	.8
7	308	1.5
8	806	3.4
9	1,463	7.3
10	2,663	13.2
11	1,767	8.8
12	380	1.9
1 P.M.	956	4.7
2	1,919	9.5
3	1,900	9.5
4	1,346	6.7
5	526	2.6
6	278	1.4
7	266	1.3
8	239	1.2
9	184	.9
10	165	.8
11	129	.6
12	120	.6
NOT GIVEN	3,985	19.8
TOTAL	20,153	100.0

DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY

47th Year

The following report summarizes the activities and operations of the Department of Safety of the Industrial Accident Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1962. Educational services and plant surveys are included in the report.

Under the Safety Provision Laws of the Workmen's Compensation Act the department has the responsibility of enforcement and may prescribe the necessary means for the safety of employees.

Safety services performed are included in the following categories: 1. Boiler, 2. Logging and Sawmill (Woodworking),3. Mineral Extraction, 4. Construction, 5. Food Products (Includes Agriculture), 6. General. The activities include; safety educational programs, first aid instruction, plant surveys, establishment of safety groups and enforcement of standards and regulations.

A fee assessment is not made for safety services performed other than for administration of the Boiler Code. The fees collected for examination and inspection of this code are deposited with the State Treasurer and credited to the Industrial Administration Fund.

Reported figures*for the year 1961 show an increase in Montana's over-all accidental death rate from 79.9 per 100,000 persons to 80.2. The National Rate dropped from 51.7 to 50.0 for the same period. At the same time, the accidental work death rate in Montana was reduced from 12.7 to 12.6 and for the nation as a whole from 7.7 to 7.4. Many of the work fatalities, it should be noted, occurred as vehicle deaths. Persons engaged in agriculture involved in fatal accidents also contributed to these figures. The most significant change in the statistics for Montana shows a drop from 15.6 to 10.0 for home accidental death rates. The National Rate declined from 15.3 to 14.5.

Reported Injuries

	45th Year		46th Year		47th Year	
Plan III (Rep'td)	10,202		9,721		8,612	
Disabling Inj.		3,763		3,294		2,678
Plan II (Rep'td)	8,005		8,106		9,112	
Disabling Inj.		2,448		2,302		2,523
Plan I (Rep'td))	2,177		2,042		2,429	
Disabling Inj.		716		673		786
Total All Plans	20,384		19,869		20,152	
Total Dis. Inj.		6,927		6,269		5,987
Disabling Injuries Per 1,000 Workers		41.4		37.3		35.6

* Source: National Safety Council

A continuation of increased safety activity with firms covered under the state fund significantly contributes to a further reduction in reported and disabling work injuries. A decrease of 18.75 percent was shown from the preceding fiscal year. A part of this decrease can also be attributed to better injury reporting practices.

An increase of 9.60 percent was shown in firms under Plan II and Plan I recorded an increase of 16.79. An increase in firms under Plan II and the resulting increase in employment contributed, in part, to the rise in reported and disabling injuries under this plan. The gain in disabling injuries to workmen in Plan I resulted from an increase in employment following the metal mines strike the preceding year.

As a result of accident prevention efforts many employers under Plan III achieved a reduction in reported injuries and as a result again participated in an experience refund. An increasing emphasis on safety on the part of both employer and employee as a unified effort has brought about desired results in many industries. Unfortunately, many of the more hazardous places of employment have not established a safety organization among their employees thus increasing the enforcement, investigation and promotional problems of the Department of Safety. The gradual improvement in the disabling injury work rate in Montana can be attributed to the rise in safety campaign participation among employer - employee groups and community safety efforts both on and off the job.

Of prime importance in an overall program of industrial accident prevention is an effectively carried out development of safety programs in so-called small plants. The records show clearly that a substantial majority of accidents, injurious and otherwise, occur in plants with few employees. Too few employers of small operations recognize the advantages and benefits to be gained by effective safety education of their employees. Basic safety rules are often ignored completely along with machine guarding, safety apparel and safe work habits. In many instances, supervisors, job superintendents and foremen are unaware of their safety responsibilities and this in turn makes it difficult for safety representatives to make recommendations that will be carried out. In areas where management and the supervisory personnel are receptive to safety ideas and willingly work with safety representatives the desired results are achieved.

Safety is everybody's business. It concerns the housewife, the businessman, the student, the retired and the child as well as the worker. Safe living must be taught to all persons by incorporating safety into everyday living habits. Safety slogans, scare techniques and attendance at an occasional safety program cannot possibly arouse safety consciousness conistently. Basically, the three parts of safety are Engineering, Legislation and Preparation. The engineering phase controls the physical hazards, legislation contains the written laws and enforcement authority, and preparation, divided into two parts, the education and training phase. In order to bring about a better environment, safety mechanics are constantly at work to provide safer conditions and legislators, along with enforcement authorities, strive to improve safety codes, while everyone is involved in training and education.

The most essential task of people in the safety movement today is the development of safe attitudes. It is becoming more and more evident that the best way to teach safety is to emphasize that it is an integral part of everyone's responsibility. Learning to do something the right way always means learning to do it the safe way. Precautions thus become built-in safety features and are not specific habits or hazards that have been pointed out. The whole emphasis is on prevention of damage and injury rather than alleviation after the accident has occurred.

Accident prevention does not end with the on-the-job effort since by far the greatest number of accidents are non-work accidents. It is of vital importance to conserve human and material resources through safe living. The human and economic cost of off-the-job accidents is far greater than has ever been suspected. The economic as well as the humanitarian aspects prompts business and industry to assume a more active role in reducing non-work accidents involving injury. Constructive action is being taken concerning the safety of employees off-the-job and the general safety of the employees family. Existing in-the-plant safety programs are being expanded to include home, recreation, vehicle and other types of safety. A good working relationship between these efforts is necessary to be completely effective. These are facts that have been known for a long time but increasing over-all costs have only recently brought about more action.

Any accident prevention effort is not complete without some first aid training to minimize the suffering of accident victims. This type of activity may consist of demonstrations or films or more direct training in the form of first aid instruction. Usually in an operation where employees are trained in first aid there can be found a plant with a lower accident rate and a generally more profitable one as well. Organizing a first aid committee or program is often more difficult than planning an entire safety organization since the individual charged with the responsibility of organizing such a committee or program is usually handicapped by limited qualifications and limited instructional facilities. He will in all probability spend more time to accomplish his objectives due to these limitations than would a person trained in the field. This time usually must be spent in addition to the time required to perform his regular duties. This time and effort is well spent, however, as it results in decreased accident costs and increased efficiency.

Two distinct areas of safety activity are directly related - the education or instructional phase and the operational phase. The training of workmen in their particular job is usually the responsibility of management through the supervisor. Proper instruction in all aspects of the job is good safety practice and should be followed up as a regular procedure, safe acts or conduct and desirable attitudes are the operational phase. The many benefits to be gained by organized safety efforts include avoidance of injury, greater protection of property, reduction in costs, increased efficiency, better morale and a safer environment. A constructive safety program must have the support, interest and leadership of management. In addition, all persons involved should fully understand the objectives and take an active part in it. The type and size of the organization needed to conduct this program depends on the type and size of the operation.

A joint co-ordinated effort with other State, County and City officials is an essential factor in the overall safety program. Active safety programs have been instituted inseveral of these agencies and good progress is being made in others. The injury frequency rate continues to be high among public employees primarily because of job placement problems and lack of proper job training. The importance of keeping injury and accident statistics and improving reporting procedures is continually stressed in an effort to bring about better over all regulation.

PROCEDURE

In addition to the regular inspection, investigation, first aid and safety training services conducted the past fiscal year by field men in the Department of Safety, a concerted effort has been made to contact as many firms as possible that have not been reached previously. Several hundred firms under Plan III have now been contacted that were not previously on the survey list. Many of these employers have small operations with only one or two employees, some have transient operations and others were not considered as having hazardous occupations. These visits serve many purposes including better public relations, improved reporting practices, enforcement, machinery safeguarding, safety codes and plant locations. The statistical department has made available a listing of all firms under the state fund by industry and it is hoped that before the end of the year all firms having hazardous occupations will be contacted by a safety representative.

Code enforcement through inspection reports, work orders and red tags is regularly being carried out, however, enforcement problems are gradually diminishing as the consultative approach and educational safety promotion effort becomes more effective.

Where possible the department provides safety and first aid services to firms in Plan II and investigations of serious and fatal injuries are made in all three plans. An almost complete lack of safety engineering service on the part of insurance carriers delays greater progress in the safety effort.

The most important phase of the program as now conducted is the visual service. A good library of up-to-date safety films is on hand and almost constantly in use. The films, both black and white and in color, are chosen for their overall benefit and interest. A few of the films were selected for use in specific hazardous industries. Response to safety and first aid programs, which include motion or still pictures, continues to be very good.

ACTIVITY

A rise in employment in construction and seasonal work created a jump in injuries in these industries. The number of man-days worked out of doors throughout the year remained at a high level, especially on the Missle Project, Yellowtail Dam, Clark Canyon Dam and Road and Bridge Construction. The field men spent a considerable portion of their time in service to these industries which, under different circumstances, would have been devoted to safety organization, promotion and first aid activities.

A disregard for the safety codes and workmen's compensation laws continues to hamper the safety men. This is especially so in the lumber industry and to a lesser degree, construction. Many employers with costs rising due to accident losses are making a re-appraisal of their accident prevention program. The experience refund to many Plan III accounts last year, it is believed, was encouraging to some employers and to some degree had the effect of stimulating them to greater safety efforts.

The safety representatives of the Department of Safety visit employers, make plant and job surveys, study each employers accident problems, make an inspection report on conditions, make recommendations and discuss injury records for the betterment of the physical plant and safe work methods. They assist in the establishment of safety organizations among employees and in other ways work with management and supervisory personnel in the prevention of accidents. Personnel from the department have been encouraged to participate and to make suggestions. It is only occasionally that an offer for safety or first aid assistance is rejected. Co-operation with labor organizations is increasing but a considerable amount of work remains to be done with these groups.

During the past fiscal year the number of safety meetings attended increased while the number of first aid programs conducted decreased. The attendence dropped due to an increase in the number of major firms having their own organized safety and first aid programs. This is the beneficial result of previous organizational efforts with these firms. The number of first aid cards issued was less than the previous year but this was more than offset by the issuing of instructor cards in key areas of the State. Two of the field man are now certified Red Cross Instructor-Trainers. A representative of the department attended Red Cross seminar in Monterey, California during the fiscal year.

The boiler inspection division is governed by the Laws of Montana Relating to Boilers and Engines. The two qualified inspectors devoted their activities to the administration of this code. Fee services were down from the previous two fiscal years, however, special activities, such as surveys and special contacts were increased. Boiler inspections and operator license exminations are the primary functions of these inspectors.

An increase during the latter part of the fiscal year in wood products production increased the number of contacts made by the inspectors in this category. The disturbing factors of economic conditions, labor disputes and seasonal circumstances along with operational problems continues to cloud the safety picture in this trade. Much enforcement is necessary in this field since poor equipment, evasion of workmen's compensation laws and poor work methods continue to contribute to a high injury and equipment accident rate.

It is impossible to determine with any degree of accuracy the agricultural injury rate since this industry is exempt from workmen's compensation requirements and statistics are not recorded or compiled. Farm and ranch machinery accidents resulting in loss of life and physical impairment in Montana are known to be high. An investigation of fatal and serious injuries is made when knowledge of the accident is made known. One of the field men continues to spend about half of his safety services time to the agriculture and food products industries. Inspections are conducted on farms and ranches where the employer has elected to come under the Act. The major portion of the burden in this industry will continue to fall on rural adult and youth organizations. The Department of Safety is most anxious to co-operate with and assist these groups in safety programs, surveys, first aid and organization. A very good film on rural safety has been made available and was shown to over 50 groups during the past fiscal year. The field man in this category represented Montana at the Western Farm Safety

Conference at Tacoma, Washington.

Mineral extraction activities include coal and metal mining and smelting, cement, vermiculite, gypsum, phosphate, quarrying, oil and gas extraction. Drilling operations on the Missle Project and Yellowtail and Clark Canyon Dams were included in the activities of the representatives of the department in these industries. During the year the new minimum standards for Mining, Quarrying, Milling and Smeltering Operations was adopted and is now in effect. The Statistical data is included in the addenda to this report.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

General Safety Activities

	45th Year	46th Year	47th Year
Plan III	1,200	1,778	2,282
Plan II	578	897	835
Plan I	170	152	233
No Plan (None)	118*	294*	212
No Division			92

* Includes firms with coverage unknown and activities with No Division.

Investigation of Fatal Injuries

Logging & Woodworking	12	7	6
Mineral Extraction	13	11	18
Construction		8	13
Agriculture & Food Products		7	3
General	28*	11	4
	53**	44**	44**

* Includes Agriculture, Food Products & Construction
**Includes deaths attributed to natural causes.

Investigation of Non-Fatal Injuries

Logging & Woodworking	43	17	31
Mineral Extraction	8	18	13
Construction		17	24
Agriculture & Food Products		2	8
General	67*	30	14
	118	84	90

* Includes Agriculture, Food Products & Construction.

Special Services

Safety Meetings	201*	157	185
Attendence	4,600*	4,189	3,811
First Aid Programs		177	139
Attendence		1,475	1,247
Red Cross First Aid Cards	66	323	236
Instructor Cards			41

*Includes First Aid Activities.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY - cont.

Operators Licenses Issued

	45th Year	46th Year	47th Year
Originals (Inspectors)			
1st Class	30	46	34
2nd Class	17	44	18
3rd Class	226	308	201
Low Pressure	194	204	201
1st Class A & E	3	8	21
2nd Class A & E	5	26	14
Traction	3	3	7
Total	478	639	459
Reissue (Office)	131	125	97
Renewals (Inspectors)	138	341	279
Renewals (Office)	2,264	1,973	2,136

Certificates Issued

Inspectors	616	$ 3,141.00	980	$ 4,664.00	738	$3,606.00
Office	2,395	5,391.00	2,098	4,801.00	2,233	4,884.00
Boilers	2,010	13,437.50	2,096	14,080.00	1,910	12,550.00
	5,021	$21,969.50	5,174	$23,545.00	4,881	$21,040.00

STATE COAL MINE INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT

Coal production in the State of Montana for the fiscal year July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962, with 43 mines reporting was 403,643 tons as compared with 352,924 tons for the previous year, an increase of 50,719 tons.

There was one fatality at the Square Deal coal mine in Musselshell County and 32 reportable injuries in the other mines.

The increase in coal production was due to severe weather conditions and an increased demand at the Montana Dakota Utilities electric generating plant served by the Knife River coal mine near Savage.

No exmination for mine foreman's certificates was held during this year.

The Montana Power Company is considering erecting a steam generating plant in the near future and coal from Coalstrip will be used for this purpose.

Production statistics and a list of the coal mines in Montana will be found on the following pages.

S/ Thomas Morgan
State Coal Mine Inspector

Table XXIV

PRODUCTION REPORT

MONTANA COAL MINES

July, 1961 - June, 1962

Mines By County	Ave. No. Employees	Total Days Worked	Tonnage Mined	Accidents	
				Fatal	Non-Fatal
BLAINE					
Milk River Mine	9	131	4,006	0	8
BIG HORN					
Tongue River Coal Co.	2	132	4,800	0	0
CARBON					
Smith Coal Docks	5	215	7,338	0	2
Roadside Mine	2	100	530	0	0
Brophy Coal Co.	5	130	4,088	0	5
CASCADE					
Canyon Coal Co.	3	97	550	0	1
Latham Mine	2	72	350	0	0
Loveland Mine	2	70	450	0	0
East Belt Mine	2	133	1,614	0	1
CUSTER					
Storm King Mine	3	115	3,150	0	0
Moon Creek Mine	1	30	80	0	0
DAWSON					
Clapp Mine	1	10	72	0	0
Peuse Mine	1	160	953	0	0
Albrecht Mine	2	80	600	0	0
FERGUS					
Swanson Mine	1	120	98	0	0
Tuss Mine	2	116	840	0	0
GARFIELD					
Magnuson Mine	2	12	40	0	0
HILL					
Rocky Boy Mine	2	72	848	0	0
MC CONE					
No. 1 Mine	2	40	425	0	0
Willoughby Mine	2	40	40	0	0
MUSSELSHELL					
Antelope Mine	2	20	51	0	0
Divide Mine	3	137	8,058	0	0
Gildroy Mine	4	108	5,351	0	0
Forstrom Coal Co.	5	110	3,922	0	0
Johnny's Mine	3	112	1,393	0	0
Nies Bros. Mine	9	175	4,300	0	1
Roundup Mining Co.	80	142	51,760	0	3
Square Deal Coal Co.	6	130	6,956	1	1
P. & M. Mine	2	180	2,169	0	0

Table XXIV Cont'd.

Production Report Cont'd.

Mines By County	Ave. No. Employees	Total Days Worked	Tonnage Mined	Accidents	
				Fatal	Non-Fatal
MUSSELSHELL Cont'd.					
Western Coal Co.	4	132	3,200	0	0
POWDER RIVER					
Coal Creek Mine	2	144	1,119	0	0
Wilson Mine	2	10	30	0	0
Two Tree Mine	1	5	70	0	0
ROSEBUD					
Lame Deer Mining Co.	3	130	4,800	0	0
Foley Bros.	3	60	596	0	0
RICHLAND					
Pickering Mine	2	30	100	0	0
Bemer Mine	4	107	1,751	0	0
Coal Bank Canyon	2	72	600	0	0
Knife River Co.	14	248	266,763	0	7
Thiell Bros. Mine	3	111	1,996	0	0
SHERIDAN					
Acme Coal Mine	5	165	4,300	0	3
Lagerquist Mine	2	115	1,422	0	0

Company	Address	Town	County
Spring Creek Mine	Henry Yellowizer	Decker	Big Horn
Milk River Coal Co.	Lauren Sargent Box 661 Havre, Montana	Havre	Blaine
Smith Coal Docks	Samuel Carpenter Box 332 Red Lodge, Montana	Red Lodge	Carbon
Roadside Coal Co.	Frank Janskovich Box 673 Bearcreek, Montana	Bearcreek	Carbon
Brophy Coal Co.	James R. Brophy Red Lodge, Montana	Red Lodge	Carbon
Canyon Coal Co.	William T. Surmi Sand Coulee, Mont.	Sand Coulee	Cascade
Latham Coal Co.	Dennis Yatsko Stockett, Montana	Stockett	Cascade
Loveland Coal Co.	Earl Loveland Milligan Route Great Falls, Mont.	Great Falls	Cascade
East Belt Mine	Sam Williamson Belt, Montana	Belt	Cascade
Storm King Mine	T. J. Fleming Box 66,Route 1 Miles City, Mont.	Miles City	Custer
Moon Creek Mine	Henry Freeze 509 Pacific Ave. Miles City, Mont.	Miles City	Custer
Clapp Coal Mine	Clyde Clapp Box 93 Glendive, Mont.	Glendive	Dawson
Peuse Coal Mine	Gordon Peuse Lindsay, Montana	Lindsay	Dawson
Albrecht Coal Co.	Jacob Albrecht Bloomfield, Mont.	Bloomfield	Dawson
Swanson Mine	William Swanson Gilt Edge Route Lewistown, Mont.	Lewistown	Fergus
Tuss Coal Co.	C. M. Tuss 512 Evelyn St. Lewistown, Mont.	Lewistown	Fergus

Company	Address	Town	County
Magnuson Mine	Edwin Magnuson Box 715 Jordan, Montana	Jordan	Garfield
Rocky Boy Mine	Alfred Laursen Box Elder, Montana	Box Elder	Hill
No. 1 Coal Mine	R. D. Stephensen Circle, Montana	Circle	McCone
Willoughby Mine	Dayton Willoughby Vida, Montana	Vida	McCone
Antelope Mine	Joseph Birrer 1111 6th Ave. N. Billings, Montana	Billings	Yellowstone
Divide Coal Co.	Victor C. Carlson Box 342 Roundup, Montana	Roundup	Musselshell
Gildroy Mine	R. J. Gildroy Box 734 Billings, Montana	Billings	Yellowstone
Forstrom Coal Co.	Victor Forstrom Box 828 Roundup, Montana	Roundup	Musselshell
Johnie's Coal Mine	Johnie Keosky 1011 1st E. Roundup, Montana	Roundup	Musselshell
Nies Bros. Coal Co.	William Nies 905 1st West Roundup, Montana	Roundup	Musselshell
The Roundup Mining Co.	Roundup Mining Co. Box 98 Roundup, Montana	Roundup	Musselshell
Square Deal Co.	Virgil Cross 220 7th St. W. Roundup, Montana	Roundup	Musselshell
Western Coal Co.	Glen H. Johnson Box 153 Roundup, Montana	Roundup	Musselshell
P. M. Mine	Paul Meged Box 495 Billings, Montana	Billings	Musselshell
Coal Creek Mine	John Schoonover Volborg, Montana	Volborg	Powder River

Company	Address	Town	County
Wilson Mine	J. L. Wilson Broadus, Montana	Broadus	Powder River
Two Tree Mine	Antone Gali Epsie, Montana	Epsie	Powder River
Lame Deer Mining Co.	Lester Scott Lame Deer, Mont.	Lame Deer	Rosebud
Foley Bros. Inc.	O. E. Rye Coalstrip, Mont.	Coalstrip	Rosebud
Pickering Coal Mine	Freeman Pickering Crane, Montana	Crane	Richland
Bemer Coal Mine	Joe Bemer Culbertson, Mont.	Culbertson	Richland
Coal Bank Canyon	Cyrus Lowery Box 882 Sidney, Montana	Sidney	Richland
Knife River Coal Co.	Knife River Coal Co. Savage, Montana	Savage	Richland
Thiell Bros. Coal Co.	Thiell Bros. Coal Co. Box 586 Sidney, Montana	Sidney	Richland
Acme Coal Mine	M. F. Brenteson Coalridge, Montana	Coalridge	Sheridan
Lagerquist Mine	E. C. Lagerquist R. F. D. 1 Westby, Montana	Westby	Sheridan

METAL MINE INSPECTOR'S REPORT
July 1, 1961 - June 30, 1962

The closing of several mines that were previously large producers during the past year indicates that metal mining in Montana generally is still declining. These large producers, as well as several smaller producers, were engaged in the mining of tungston, silver, lead, chrome and iron ore. The cost of operating, prices of metals and curtailment of government stockpiling have contributed to the decline.

Production of copper was considerably higher. This is due in part to the fact that copper mining in Butte was active for the entire year while in the previous year work was stopped by a lengthy strike.

In the field of non-metallic mining the picture appeared somewhat brighter. The demand for gypsum and vermiculite in the manufacture of such products as building board and insulation and the demand for phosphate for use in fertilizer and the manufacture of phosphate chemicals found in a myriad number of products ranging from household detergents to drilling mud resulted in increased production of these raw materials.

Production was up in the mining of talc and the production of limestone was considered above average during the past year.

A list of mines and the amount of ore produced and the accidents reported by each will be found on the following pages. Production statistics were not available for all the mines operating in Montana.

S/ Nathen May
State Quartz Mine Inspector

Table XXV

MONTANA METAL MINES IN PRODUCTION
July 1, 1961 - June 30, 1962
(Includes Smelters)

Operated By	Plant and County	Product	Tons Produced	Lost Time Injuries	Total Injuries
	Beaverhead County				
Ida B. Hand Co.	Lead	Lead	500	0	0
Minerals Engineering	Calvert Mine	Tungston	Not Operating	0	0
Spokane National Mines	Bannack Mines	Lead, Silver	10,200	0	0
"	Bannack Mill	Lead, Silver	1,000	0	0
Stauffer Chemical Co.	Canyon Creek Mine	Phosphate	Not Reported	0	0
"	E. La Marche Creek	"	"	0	0
"	Maiden Rock Mine	"	373,751	1	2
	Broadwater County				
Northern Milling Company	Marrietta Mine	Gold, Silver	1,581	2	8
Halls & Harris Brothers	Open Pit	Iron	10,783	0	0
	Carbon County				
Big Horn Limestone	Rock Quarry	Limestone	66,294	1	3
Multi-Minerals Prod. Co.	Fertilizer	Limestone	Not Operating	0	0
Joel T. Highsmith	Dandy Mine	Uranium	"	0	0
	Cascade County				
The Anaconda Co.	Great Falls Smelter	Zinc, Copper	Not Reported	19	143
	Deer Lodge County				
The Anaconda Co.	Anaconda Silica Pit	Silica	14,701	0	0
The Anaconda Co.	Anaconda Limestone Pit	Limestone	176,755	0	1
Anaconda Reduction Works	Smelter	Copper	12,779,970	79	342
	Fergus County				
Ideal Cement Co.	Mine	Gypsum	24,000	0	0
U. S. Gypsum Co.	Mine	"	67,235	0	3
	Flathead County				
Anaconda Aluminum Co.	Smelter	Aluminum	66,318	7	37
Montana Mining Co.	Flathead Mine	Gold, Silver	Not Reported	0	0

Metal Mines Production Cont'd.
Table XXV cont'd.

Operated By	Plant and County	Product	Tons Produced	Lost Time Injuries	Total Injuries
	Gallatin County				
Sierra Talc Co.	Mill	Talc	Not Reported	0	0
	Granite County				
Trout Mining Co.	Ghonk Mine	Silver, Lead, Zinc	9,200	5	20
"	Tree Top Mine	Manganese	1,640	4	21
Taylor Knapp Co.	True Fisher Mine	"	12,600	7	20
"	Cliff Mine	Silver, Zinc	9,200	6	20
Montana Climax Corp.	Mine	Silver, Lead	816	2	4
	Jefferson County				
Barmount Mines Inc.	Nellie Grant	Lead, Silver	Not Reported	0	0
	Judith Basin County				
Young Montana Corp.	Willow Creek	Iron	Not Operating	0	0
	Lewis & Clark County				
The Anaconda Co.	Helena Smelter	Lead	Not Reported	4	15
American Smelting & Refining	"	"	201,052	1	1
	Lincoln County				
The Zonolite Co.	Libby Open Pit	Vermiculite	129,690	13	37
	Madison County				
Sierra Talc Co.	Yellowstone Pit	Talc	22,000	0	0
West Mayflower Lease	Mayflower Mine	Gold, Silver	Not Operating		
American Chemet Mining	Willow Creek Pit	Talc	Not Reported	0	0
	Meagher County				
Hoco Inc.	Cumberland Mine	Lead, Silver	Not Reported		
	Mineral County				
Bunker Hill Mining	Nancy Lee Mine	Lead, Silver	No Production	0	0
	Missoula County				
Baroid Div. National Lead	Greenough Mine	Barite	7,456	0	0

Metal Mines Production Cont'd.

Table XXV cont'd.

Operated By	Plant and County	Product	Tons Produced	Lost Time Injuries	Total Injuries
	Missoula County Cont'd.				
Hera Exploration	Clinton Mine	Copper	Not Operating		
	Powell County				
Mont. Phosphates Products Co.	Garrison Mines	Phophates	433,988	4	112
	Ravalli County				
Roberts Mining Co.	Crystal Mtn. Mine	Fluorspar	Not Reported	0	2
Larrigan Mining Co.	Alta Mine	Gold, Silver	"	0	0
	Silver Bow County				
Stauffer Chemical Co.	Silver Bow Smelter	Phosphorous	Not Reported	0	0
Lively Mining Co.	Hecla Mine	Lead, Silver	500	0	0
The Anaconda Co.	Badger Mine	Zinc	327,185	0	0
"	Mt. Con Mine	Copper	13,328,684	150	1,085
"	Stewart Copper	Copper			
"	Kelly Mine	Copper			
"	Berkeley Pit	Copper			
	Stillwater County				
American Chrome	Nye Operation	Chrome	Not Operating		